

11506

SOUNDINGS IN FEET

45th Ed., Aug./12
11506

Last Correction: 4/11/2014. Cleared through:
LNM: 1514 (4/15/2014), NM: 1514 (4/12/2014)

BRUNSWICK HARBOR CHANNEL DEPTHS									
TABULATED FROM SURVEYS BY THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS - REPORT OF FEB. 2014									
CONTROLLING DEPTHS FROM SEAWARD IN FEET AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER (MLLW)									
PROJECT DEMONSTRATIONS									
NAME OF CHANNEL									
LEFT QUARTER	RIGHT QUARTER	RIGHT QUARTER	RIGHT QUARTER	DATE OF SURVEY	DEPTH (FEET)	DEPTH (FEET)	DEPTH (FEET)	DEPTH (FEET)	DEPTH (FEET)
ENTRANCE THRU TURTLE RIVER									
30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	2/14	300	8.7	38		
PLANTATION CREEK RANGE (A)									
30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	2/14	400	1.8	38		
JACKSON ISLAND RANGE (B)									
30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	2/14	400	1.8	38		
CLARK HARBOR RANGE (C)									
30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	2/14	400	1.8	38		
BRUNSWICK POINT CUT RANGE									
30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	2/14	400	1.8	38		
TURTLE RIVER LOWER RANGE									
30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	2/14	400	1.8	38		
BUTLER ISLAND RANGE									
30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	2/14	400	1.8	38		
TURTLE RIVER UPPER RANGE									
30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	2/14	400	1.8	38		
EAST RIVER (D)									
30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	2/14	400	1.2	37-41		
ENTRANCE TO SECONDARY (E)									
30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	2/14	400	1.0	36		
SECOND AVE TO MAYORS POINT									
30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	2/14	400	1.0	36		
SOUTH BRUNSWICK RIVER (F & G)									
30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	2/14	400	1.0	36		

A. THE WIDENESS AT INTERSECTION OF PLANTATION CREEK RANGE AND JACKSON ISLAND RANGE LEAST DEPTHS WERE 40.0 FEET. LOCATED 100 FEET INSIDE THE CHANNEL LIMIT AND 100 FEET LOCATED INSIDE THE CHANNEL LIMIT FROM THE LEFT SIDE.

B. THE WIDENESS AT INTERSECTION OF JACKSON ISLAND RANGE AND CLARK HARBOR RANGE LEAST DEPTHS WERE 37.0 FEET. LOCATED 75 FEET INSIDE THE CHANNEL LIMIT FROM THE RIGHT SIDE.

C. THE WIDENESS AT INTERSECTION OF CLARK HARBOR RANGE AND BRUNSWICK POINT CUT RANGE LEAST DEPTHS WERE 36.0 FEET. LOCATED 50 FEET INSIDE THE CHANNEL LIMIT FROM THE RIGHT SIDE.

D. THE EAST RIVER TURNING BASIN LEAST DEPTHS WERE 30.0 FEET FROM BACKSIDE, 30.0 FEET FROM BACKSIDE, AND 30.0 FEET FROM BACKSIDE.

E. THE EAST RIVER TURNING BASIN LEAST DEPTHS WERE 30.0 FEET FROM BACKSIDE, 30.0 FEET FROM BACKSIDE, AND 30.0 FEET FROM BACKSIDE.

F. THE SOUTH BRUNSWICK RIVER TURNING BASIN LEAST DEPTHS WERE 40.0 FEET, 100 FEET, 100 FEET, AND 40.0 FEET FROM THE LEFT SIDE AND 40.0 FEET, 100 FEET, 100 FEET, AND 40.0 FEET FROM THE RIGHT SIDE.

G. THE SOUTH BRUNSWICK RIVER TURNING BASIN LEAST DEPTHS WERE 30.0 FEET FROM THE COCK AND 37.0 FEET FROM THE RIGHT SIDE.

H. EXCEPT FOR A 30 FEET OBSTRUCTION LOCATED BY A NOS SURVEY OF JUL 2006 AT 31°15'N, 81°15'W.

I. EXCEPT FOR A DANGEROUS WRECK LOCATED AT APPROXIMATE POSITION 31°08'N, 81°15'W.

NOTE: FOR THE LEFT OUTSIDE AND RIGHT OUTSIDE QUARTERS, DEPTHS REPRESENT CONDITIONS 30 FEET INSIDE THE CHANNEL LIMITS. EXCEPT FOR THE EAST RIVER TURNING BASIN.

NOTE: CONSULT THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS FOR CHANGES SUBSEQUENT TO THE ABOVE INFORMATION.

NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS

The NOAA Weather Radio stations listed below provide continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 20 to 40 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.

Brunswick, GA WMM-39 162.450 MHz
Jekyll, GA WJX-28 162.450 MHz

NOTE B

Mariners are cautioned that intermittent open water spill disposal operations may be conducted in the area south of St. Simons Light. Dumping only takes place in depths greater than 50 feet.

PLANE COORDINATE GRID

Based on NAD 1983

Georgia State Grid, east zone, is indicated by dashed ticks at 10,000 foot intervals.

CAUTION

Improved channels shown by broken lines are subject to shoaling, particularly at the edges.

CAUTION

Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

SEDIMENT TRAPS

Sediment traps are designed to delay shoaling of the navigable portion of a channel by trapping advancing littoral material. Sediment traps may shoal at a rapid rate spilling over into the adjacent navigable channel, therefore, mariners should exercise caution when operating near them.

HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

CAUTION

SUBMARINE PIPELINES AND CABLES

Charted submarine pipelines and submarine cables and submarine pipeline and cable areas are shown as:

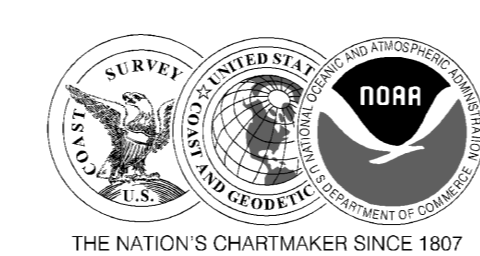
Positive Area Cable Area

Additional uncharted submarine pipelines and submarine cables may exist within the area of this chart. Not all submarine pipelines and submarine cables are required to be buried, and those that were originally buried may have become exposed. Mariners should use extreme caution when operating vessels in depths of water comparable to their draft in areas where pipelines and cables may exist, and when anchoring, dragging, or trawling. Covered wells may be marked by lighted or unlighted buoys.

ST SIMONS SOUND
BRUNSWICK HARBOR AND
TURTLE RIVER

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:40,000 at Lat 31° 08'
North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)
SOUNDINGS IN FEET
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

Additional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.
Formerly CG38 447, 1st Ed. June 1957 C-1193-407 1046 P



THE NATION'S CHARTMAKER SINCE 1807
UNITED STATES - EAST COAST
GEORGIA

TIDAL INFORMATION				
PLACE	Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)	Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water
		feet	feet	feet
St. Simons Sound Bar	(31°08'N 81°15'W)	7.1	6.7	0.2
St. Simons Island Lighthouse	(31°08'N 81°15'W)	7.2	6.8	0.2
Brunswick, Ga. River	(31°08'N 81°15'W)	7.8	7.5	0.2
Highway Bridge, South Brunswick River	(31°08'N 81°15'W)	8.2	7.8	0.2

Datum: -) location in datum columns indicate available datum values for a tide station. Relative water levels, tide predictions, and tidal current predictions are available on the Internet from <http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov> (Jan 2012)

PRINT-ON-DEMAND CHARTS

NOAA and its partner, OceanGrid, offer this chart, updated weekly by NOAA for Notices to Mariners and critical corrections. Charts are printed when ordered using Print-on-Demand technology. New Editions are available 2-8 weeks before their release as traditional NOAA charts. Ask your chart agent about Print-on-Demand charts or contact NOAA at <http://oceandata.noaa.gov/ndr/inquiry.asp>, or OceanGrid at 1-877-56CHART or <http://www.oceangrid.com>.

This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The National Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or comments for improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (NCS2), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-2826.

COLREGS: International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.
Demarcation lines are shown thus: ---
For Symbols and Abbreviations see Chart No. 1

WARNING

The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION

Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 4 for important supplemental information.

AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers and U.S. Coast Guard.

HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 0.33" northward and 0.63" eastward to agree with this chart.

NAVIGATION REGULATIONS

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 4. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning regulations to be observed at the Office of the Commandant, 7th Coast Guard District in Miami, Florida, or at the Office of the Commandant, 1st Coast Guard District in Savannah, Georgia.

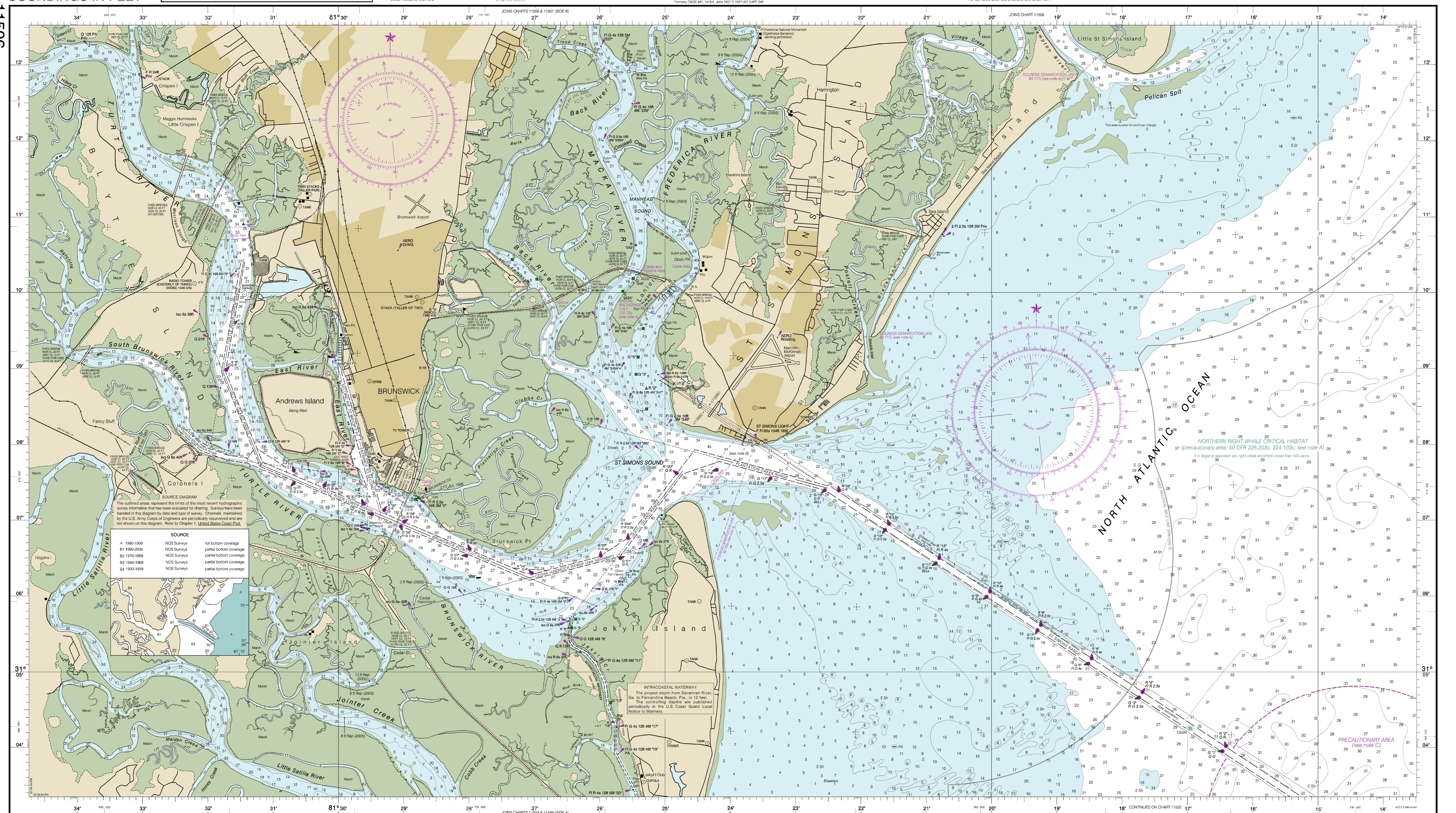
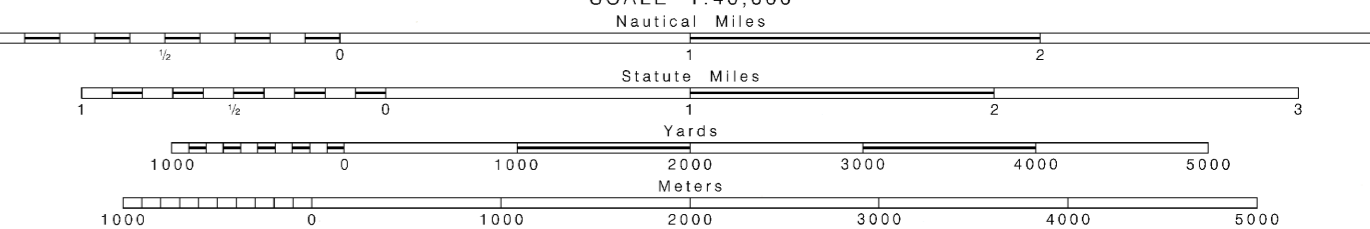
Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

HURRICANES AND TROPICAL STORMS

Hurricanes, tropical storms and other major storms may cause considerable damage to marine structures, aids to navigation and moored vessels, resulting in submerged debris in uncharted locations.

Charted soundings, channel depths and shoreline may not reflect actual conditions following these storms. Faded aids to navigation may have been damaged or destroyed. Buys may have been moved from their charted position, damaged, sunk, extinguished or otherwise made inoperative. Mariners should not rely upon the position or operation of an aid to navigation. Weeds and submerged obstructions may have been dislodged from charted locations. Pilots may have become uncovered or moved.

Mariners are urged to exercise extreme caution and are requested to report aids to navigation, discrepancies and hazards to navigation to the nearest United States Coast Guard unit.



SOURCE	
A 1990-1999	Full bottom coverage
B1 1990-2006	partial bottom coverage
B2 1970-1989	partial bottom coverage
B3 1940-1969	partial bottom coverage
B4 1900-1939	partial bottom coverage

The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot.

INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY

The project depths from Savannah River, Ga. to Fernandina Beach, Fla. is 12 feet. The controlling depths are published periodically in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners.

FATHOMS		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
FEET		6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72	78	84	90	96	102	108	114	120	126	132	138	144	150	156	162	168	174	180	186	192	198	204	210	216	222	228	234	240	246	252	258	264	270	276	282	288	294	300
METERS		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50

St Simons Sound
SOUNDINGS IN FEET - SCALE 1:40,000

11506

NOTE X

Within the 12-nautical mile Territorial Sea, established by Presidential Proclamation, some Federal laws apply. The Three Nautical Mile Line, previously identified as the outer limit of the territorial sea, is retained as it continues to depict the jurisdictional limit of the other laws. The 9-nautical mile Natural Resource Boundary of the Gulf coast of Florida, Texas, and Puerto Rico, and the Three Nautical Mile Line elsewhere remain in most cases the inner limit of Federal fisheries jurisdiction and the outer limit of the jurisdiction of the states. The 24-nautical mile Contiguous Zone and the 200-nautical mile Exclusive Economic Zone were established by Presidential Proclamation. Unless fixed by treaty or the U.S. Supreme Court, these maritime limits are subject to modification.

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NOTE C

RECOMMENDED WHALE AVOIDANCE PRECAUTIONARY AREA

The precautionary area shown on this chart is RECOMMENDED for use by all vessels traveling within its limits. The precautionary area is established to reduce the likelihood of ship strikes of endangered North Atlantic right whales.

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY